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МИНИСТАРСТВО ПРОСВЕТЕ ЗАВОД ЗА ВРЕДНОВАЊЕ КВАЛИТЕТА ОБРАЗОВАЊА И ВАСПИТАЊА

школска 2022/2023. година

тест ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ПРИЈЕМНИ ИСПИТ ЗА УПИС У ПРВИ РАЗРЕД УЧЕНИКА СА ПОСЕБНИМ СПОСОБНОСТИМА ЗА ФИЛОЛОШКЕ НАУКЕ ШКОЛСКА 2023/2024. ГОДИНА

УПУТСТВО ЗА РАД

- За решавање теста предвиђено је 120 минута.
- Задатке не мораш да радиш према редоследу којим су дати.
- Коначне одговоре напиши **хемијском оловком**. Током решавања задатака можеш да користиш графитну оловку, резач, гумицу и празан папир за радну верзију састава.
- Не признају се одговори који су написани графитном оловком, као ни одговори који су прецртавани и исправљани.
- Ако завршиш раније, предај тест и тихо изађи.

Желимо ти много успеха на пријемном испиту!

^{*} Тестове, као ни делове тестова, није дозвољено умножавати нити јавно објављивати без претходне сагласности Министарства просвете

1. READ THE TEXT AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER BY CIRCLING THE LETTER IN FRONT OF IT.

 $(5 \times 2 \text{ points} = 10 \text{ points})$

When Mr Bilbo Baggins announced that he would shortly be celebrating his eleventy-first birthday with a party of special magnificence, there was much talk and excitement among the villagers.

Bilbo was very rich and very strange, and had been the wonder of the local villagers for sixty years. The riches he had brought back from his travels had now become a legend, and it was popularly believed, despite what wiser folks were saying, that his house was full of tunnels stuffed with treasure. And if that was not enough for fame, there was also the curious fact that time passed by, but it seemed to have little effect on Mr Baggins. There were some that shook their heads and thought this was too much of a good thing; it seemed unfair that anyone should have endless youth as well as countless treasures.

'It will have to be paid for,' they said. 'It isn't natural and trouble will come out of it!'

But so far trouble had not come; and as Mr Baggins was generous with his money, most people were willing to forgive him his good fortune. Still childless at ninety-nine, he adopted his young cousin Frodo, who by chance had the same birthday, and brought him to live with him. Twelve more years passed and each year they had given very lively combined birthday-parties. But now it was understood that something quite exceptional was being planned that autumn for his eleventy-first.

The birthday month was September, and as fine as you could ask. The weather was wonderful and a rumour was spread that there were going to be fireworks – what is more, such as had not been seen in the area for nearly a century. One day, a horse and cart pulled up in front of Bilbo's house. A funny looking old man in a tall, pointed hat, a long grey cloak and with a long white beard was driving it. Children rushed from their homes to greet him, eager for the tricks because the man was Gandalf the wizard, whose fame was due to his skills with fires, smokes and lights. They knew him by sight, though he only appeared occasionally and rarely stayed long.

'Run away now,' said Gandalf after giving them a few sweets. Then he disappeared inside with Bilbo. The children stood around for a while and then went away disappointed, feeling like the day of the party would never come.

(Adapted from *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien)

- 1. What do we learn about Bilbo's birthday?
- a) He is celebrating his 11th birthday for the first time.
- b) He is going to have a short celebration.
- c) It is his 1101st birthday.
- d) It is his 111th birthday.
- 2. People think Bilbo is strange because he
- a) isn't famous enough.
- b) owns tunnels filled with treasure.
- c) doesn't seem to be ageing.
- d) treats others unfairly and owes money.
- 3. Which one of the following statements is true?
- a) There are going to be very special fireworks after almost 100 years.
- b) Bilbo asked to have his birthday in September.
- c) People forgave Bilbo although he caused trouble.
- d) Bilbo adopted Frodo because he had the same birthdate.
- 4. Children knew the old man by sight. What does that mean?
- a) They saw him a lot because he visited often.
- b) They recognised him without being well acquainted with him.
- c) They saw him clearly in the daylight.
- d) They recognised him from his poor eyesight.
- 5. Why were the children disappointed?
- a) Because Gandalf used a trick to disappear.
- b) Because Gandalf shouted at them.
- c) Because the party was going to be cancelled.
- d) Because Gandalf didn't do any magic for them.

2. READ THE TEXT, THEN CIRCLE THE LETTER IN FRONT OF THE ANSWER WHICH YOU THINK COMPLETES THE SENTENCE.

(20 x 1 point = 20 points)

I hac	l no idea how (1)	the story of Rudo	olph the Red-Nose Rei	ndeer! If you aren't (2)
with	it either, my advice to	you (3) to rea	ad the text below.	
Duri	ng the holiday season	of 1938 in Chicago, Bob	May (4) m	uch comfort or joy. A 34-year-old
adve	rtisement writer, May	was exhausted, (5)	broke and his wife	e, Evelyn, was losing (6)
battle	e with an illness. This	left Bob to (7)	their four-year-old da	ughter, Barbara.
One	night, Barbara asked	him, 'Why (8)	_ like everybody else's	s mommy?' Bob remembered the
pain	of his own (9)	, when he was teased a	at school. He wanted to	give his daughter hope, and show
her t	hat to be different was	s (10) at all to	be (11) of.	So he began to spin a tale about a
reinc	leer with a bright red	nose who (12)	_ a special place on Sar	nta's team. Barbara loved the story
(13)	that she ma	de her father tell it every	v night. (14)	a loving dad, he did and the story
grew	daily. Because he (15)	afford to buy	his daughter a gift for	Christmas, Bob made up his (16)
	to turn the story	into a homemade pictu	re book and give it to l	ner.
In ea	rly December, Bob's w	rife died. (17)	he was heartbroken, h	e felt the book had (18)
so he	e kept on writing. A fe	w days before Christma	s, he attended a work	party. His co-workers encouraged
him	to share (19)	he'd written so far. (20)) to the stor	y, everyone stood up and cheered.
1.	a) did we get	b) we got	c) we were getting	d) had we got
2.	a) known	b) friendly	c) familiar	d) aware
3.	a) is	b) are	c) was	d) have been
4.	a) doesn't feel	b) wasn't feeling	c) hadn't been felt	d) hasn't felt
5.	a) nearly	b) close	c) but	d) not even
6.	a) two-years	b) two-yearly	c) a two-year	d) twice-a-year
7.	a) look for	b) look out	c) look over	d) look after
8.	a) isn't mommy	b) doesn't mommy	c) mommy isn't	d) mommy can't
9.	a) childish	b) childlessness	c) childlike	d) childhood
10.	a) nothing	b) anything	c) something	d) everything
11.	a) worried	b) ashamed	c) anxious	d) embarrassing
12.	a) was made	b) gave	c) found	d) has awarded
13.	a) such	b) so	c) so much	d) a lot
14.	a) Since	b) Being	c) Due to	d) Having
15.	a) should	b) couldn't	c) must	d) wouldn't
16.	a) mind	b) decision	c) thought	d) choice
17.	a) Despite	b) Even	c) In spite of	d) Though
18.	a) been made	b) to be written	c) being finished	d) been ending
19.	a) which	b) that	c) what	d) whom
20.	a) While he read	b) During hearing	c) Besides sharing	d) After listening

3. READ THE TEXT FIRST. THEN WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD IN BRACKET IN THE SAME LINE. WRITE ONLY ONE WORD ON EACH LINE. FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE (0).

(10 x 1 point= 10 points)

When Bob May wrote "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer",					
his (0) EMPLOYER, a department store, bought the rights to		(0) EMPLOY			
the book. Over the next years, their loyal (1)	were	(1) SHOP			
gifted millions of copies. As every major (2)	_ house	(2) PUBLISH			
wanted to buy the book, in an (3) generous	s act,	(3) POSSIBILITY			
the store returned rights to May, making him a (4)	·	(4) MILLION			
May's brother-in-law, a (5) songwriter, had		(5) SUCCESS			
a brilliant idea to (6) music for the story an	d	(6) COMPOSITION			
offer it to (7) singers.		(7) FAME			
Few of them thought the story was (8), but		(8) IMPRESS			
the song was finally (9) by Gene Autry and b	ecame	(9) SING			
a huge hit. Nowadays, Rudolph is on greeting cards, in cartoons,					
movies, games, etc. He (10) Christmas		(10) SYMBOL			
as much as Santa Claus, evergreen trees and presents.					

4.	READ THE TEXT BELOW AND THINK OF THE WORD WHICH BEST FITS EACH GAP. USE
	ONLY ONE WORD IN EACH GAP. FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE (0).

(15 x 1 point = 15 points)

Party on!
To party ornot (0) to party? I don't understand(1) people always object to teenager parties.
Although people think(2) them as unimportant social events or worse, as events that just create
mess and noise, in fact (3) is a very serious social side to parties. Friends bring other friends
(4) it is an excellent way of networking and getting(5) know new people. Partying
teaches you social skills because you (6) learn how to talk to people you don't know and make
sure that you chat to everyone in the room. It has been shown (7) people who go to parties
when they are young perform better(8) the business world as they feel more comfortable in
(9) variety of situations. But going to parties is different from having a successful party. When
you organize a party, the biggest problem is (10) to invite and this tricky question can make
friendships stronger but it can also break them. Then you need to think carefully (11) the food
and music and make sure it is right for everybody. Success of the party is important, as we all wish for
everyone to talk about it afterwards and say it was the best party(12) have ever been to!
(13) anything goes wrong, it might ruin our reputation. Young people will keep throwing parties
(14) there is a risk that things might not go as planned. However, there are far (15)
advantages than disadvantages when talking about teenagers parties.

5. READ THE TEXT FIRST. THEN FILL IN THE APPROPRIATE FORM / TENSE OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS IN THE ACTIVE OR PASSIVE VOICE. PAY ATTENTION TO THE WORD ORDER. DO NOT ADD ANY OTHER WORDS.

(22 x 2 points = 44 points)

Example: Teenagers (0) <u>are</u> (be) generally happy children but moody.

Today Mark has a lot	t in common with the teenag	gers at Red Forest s	chool in Manito	ba. Like them, he's bright,
self- confident and s	sociable and (1)	(know) jus	t where he	
(2)	(go) in life. But Mark and	d his classmates (3)	(not, be) like this at
the beginning. Whe	n they (4)	_ (arrive) at the so	chool, these san	ne teenagers were moody,
rebellious and (5)	(have) no	respect for anyone	. They	
(6)	(drive) their parents crazy	y with their bad be	haviour. They h	ad no direction in life and
didn't understand ho	ow their attitude (7)	(affect)) themselves and	d their families. Mark was
so out of control tha	at his parents had seriously c	considered (8)	(send)]	him to a boot camp. Boot
camps (9)	(mean) to shock yo	oung people into go	ood behaviour b	y (10)
(make) life really ur	npleasant. There is a military	y-style discipline.	The staff are co	ld and uncaring. Anyone
(11)	(catch) breaking a rule, h	nowever small, has	to do hard phys	sical work as punishment.
Luckily for Mark, hi	s parents decided against the	e boot camp after t	they (12)	(read) a report
on the subject from	which they learnt that boo	t camps (13)		(can) make things worse.
Generally, it seems	teenagers refuse to listen to	authority figures	they don't resp	ect. Many teenagers (14)
(report) to be leaving a boot	camp even more r	ebellious.	
So after a great deal	of thought, Mark's parents (1	15)	(decide) to	send him to Red Forest, a
boarding school for	troubled teens. Instead of ha	ving his own bedro	oom, Mark shar	es a small dormitory with
a group of other stud	dents. The staff are caring an	nd they		
(16)	(run) this school for tw	venty years, now.	Mark (17)	(probably
have) a few more co	ounselling sessions. He (18)		_ (work) hard tl	nese days at his academic
studies but weekend	ls are much more relaxed.			
Finally, Mark (19)	(be) at Rec	d Forest for twelve	months now an	d (20)
(reach) the end of hi	is course soon. Before he (21)	(finish), he w	vill be taking part in three
weeks of voluntary a	activities- maybe working w	rith homeless peop	ole. Mark (22) _	(come)
home for a visit this	weekend for the first time.			

6. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES SO AS TO GET THE SAME MEANING AS IN THE PREVIOUS SENTENCE. DO NOT SE MORE THAN FOUR WORDS.

(5 x 1 point = 5 points)

Examp	le:	•	nem before it is too late. Id call them before it is too late.	
1.	I don't	think you should go to	o that party.	
	I'd rath	ner	to that party.	
2.	_	•	and I will go to the basketball game with y	
	1 WIII C	come to the basketban	game provided	my nomework.
3.	Can yo	ou let the cat out, pleas	e?	
	Would	l you mind	······	
4.	Has th	e barber trimmed Pete	er's beard recently?	
	Has Pe	eter had	recently?	
5.	Rache	l finds making TikTok	videos boring.	
	Rache	l is not	making TikTok videos.	
7				
7. v	VRITE	THE FOLLOWING S	SENTENCES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE:	(4 x 2 points = 8 points)
Examp	ole:	They used to send mo More presents used to	=	
1.	John's	put the dishes away.		
2.	Docto	r Pemberton invented	Coca-Cola in 1886.	
3.	Does t	this hotel allow pets?		
4.	Everyl	oody believes that child	dren have to go to bed earlier than adults.	

8. FINISH THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING INDIRECT SPEECH:

Example: "Who do you want to invite to the party?" I want to know who he wants to invite to the party.	(4 x 2 points = 8 points)
1. "What time did you take your sister home?"	
Susan wants to know	
2. "I have never gone on a holiday alone."	
Tom says	
3. "Do you know when you are coming back?"	
Andy is asking Mina	
4. "Don't write your names on the desks!"	
Our teacher always tells her students	

Напомена: Ученици НЕ попуњавају ову страну!

Комисија:		
1		
2		
3		
Контролор:		
4		
Школа		
Место		
Презиме и име ученика		